

ZALKINA, A. P.

Zalkina, A. P. - "The effect of 'blockade' of the reticulo-endothelial system on the formation of complementary connecting antibodies in hemo-transplantation (ovary and suprarenal gland)," In the symposium: V. N. Shamov, Kiev, 1949, p. 249-53

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

ZAIXINA, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHRAGO, M.I., nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; BIBIKOVA, Ye.S.; SMIRNOVA, L.Ye.

Transfusion of the "intermediate layer" of stored blood in leucopenia,  
agranulocytosis, and thrombopenia. Vop.pereb.krovi 4:165-174 '55.  
(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION) (MIRA 9:12)  
(LEUCOPENIA)  
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS)

ZAİKINA, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PODGATTS, S.D., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Changes in the morphological picture and some physicochemical prop-  
erties of the blood in plasma transfusions to patients with traumatic  
and postoperative shock. Vop.perel.krovi 4:175-185 '55. (MIRA 9:12)  
(BLOOD) (SHOCK)

SERAGO, M.I.; ZALKINA, Kh.P.; VESKOBYNIKOV, N.M.

First observations on transfusions of bone marrow in hypoplastic  
and aplastic anemias. Probl. gemat i perel. krovi 6 no.2:33-34  
'61. (MIRA 14:2)

(MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION) (ANEMIA)

KOLENKO-LEGEZO, N. A.; SHRAGO, M. I.; ZALKINA, Kh. P.; BALEV, S. A.

Treatment of Werlhof's disease with hypophysial-adrenal gland hormones and some data on the functional state of the hypophysial-adrenal gland system in this disease. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.8:27-30 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz gematologicheskogo otdela (zav. N. A. Kolenko-legezo) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii (dir. L. A. Ripyakh) i endokrinologicheskoy kliniki (zav. L. P. Lobachevskaya) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta endokrinologii (dir. S. V. Maksimov)

(PURPURA(PATHOLOGY)) (ADRENAL GLANDS)  
(PITUITARY BODY)

ZALKIND, A.

Several consolidated calculations of the increase of labor  
productivity in industry. Biul.nauch. inform.: trud i zar plata  
4 no.2:30-38 '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Productivity accounting)

ZALKIND, A.

-h102.

Jul/Aug 1947

USSR/~~Govt~~-Industrial Policy

Railways ~~h602:0101~~

Manufacturing ~~h401:0100~~

Mining Industry ~~h201:0100~~

"Concerning the Preparation of Industry and Transport for Work in Winter Conditions," B. Braginskiy, A. Zalkind, 10 pp

"Planovoye Khozyaystvo" No 4

Discusses general lag in industrial production and transport during war and postwar period as result of slowed-up coal mining. Describes need for increased coal and oil extraction. Railroad repair work must be done during autumn in preparation for winter months.

9035

LC

ZAIRIND, A.

On the first results of the study of potentials for the increase  
of labor productivity in industry. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i  
zar.plata 3 no.3:3-6 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Labor productivity)



ZAKind, A. A. and IZAKSON, Kh. A.

"The Work Experience with the Organization of Medical Control of the Health Condition," Voenno-Medits. Zhur., No.5, pp 84-87, 1955

Translation D 416278

ZALKIND, A.A., major med. sluzhby

Work at the unit level with visiting students from the Academy  
of Military Medicine: Voen.-med. zhur. no. 8:50-52 Ag '58  
(MIRA 12:1)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY--STUDY AND TEACHING)



ZALKIND, A.B.; MATYUXHIN, N.Ya.; ROSHITSKIY, O.V.

Commutation of current pulses by crystal triodes. Poluprov. prib. 1  
ikh prim. no.2:353-365 '57. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Transistors) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

MIKHAYLOV, Stefan Vasil'yevich, laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii; ZALKIND, A.I., red.; NEKRASOVA, T.N., mlad. red.

[Economics of the world ocean] Ekonomika mirovogo okeana.  
Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 274 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KHEYKER, D.M.; ZALKIND, A.I.

Study of the dehydration of synthetic hydrosilicates, hydro-  
aluminates, and sulfohydroaluminates of calcium. Trudy NIIA-  
sbesttsementa no.11:3-41 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

AGANBEGYAN, Abel Gezevich; VOIUNYSKIY, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; ZALKIND,  
A.I., red.; STREL'NIKOVA, M.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S.,  
tekhn.red.

[For the welfare of the Soviet man, builder of communisa] Dlia  
blaga sovetского cheloveka - stroitelia kommunizma. Moskva, Gos-  
planizdat, 1960. 64 p. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Labor and laboring classes) (Cost and standard of living)

LAZUTKIN, Ye.S.; RUSANOV, Ye.S.; EYDEL'MAN, R.A.; TRUBNIKOV, S.V.; KAPLAN, I.I.; ZAGORODNIKOV, M.I.; GOL'TSOV, A.N.; TATARINOVA, N.I.; SONIN, M.Ya.; SHISHKIN, N.I., doktor geogr.nauk; ANTOSENKOV, Ye.G.; ZHMYKHOVA, I.I.; KOSYAKOV, P.O.; MATROZOVA, I.I.; ZELENSKIY, G.N.; SEMENKOV, Ya.S.; ZALKIND, A.I., red.; RUSANOV, Ye.S., red.; SHTEYNER, A.V., red.; MIKHAL'CHENKO, N.Z., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Manpower of the U.S.S.R.; problems in distribution and utilization]  
Trudovye resursy SSSR; problemy raspredeleniia i ispol'zovaniia. Pod  
red. N.I.Shishkina. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon.lit-ry, 1961. 243 p. (MIRA 14:12)

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.  
(Manpower)



MASLOVA, Nadezhda Semenovna; BORISOV, Yevgeniy Filippovich; PANKRAT'YEV, Viliy Gavrilovich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; PLOTNIKOV, K.N., red.; ZALKIND, A.I., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Wages and production costs in U.S.S.R. industries] Zarabotnaya plata i sebestoimost' produktsii v promyshlennosti SSSR. Pod obshchei red. K.N.Plotnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1962. 267 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pankrat'yev).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Plotnikov).  
(Wage payment systems) (Costs, Industrial)

PAVLOV, Petr Mikhaylovich, prof.; KAGANOV, Yefim Davydovich, dots.;  
ZALKIND, A.I., red.; BAZLOVA, Ye.M., mlad. red.;  
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Socialist production of the means of production at the  
present stage] Sotsialisticheskoe vosproizvodstvo na sov-  
remennom etape. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 343 p.  
(MIRA 17:1)

(Economics)

ZALKIND, A.S., inzh.

Redesign of open-hearth furnaces with a roll-on upper  
structure and refractory brickwork. Mat. 1 gornorud. prom.  
no.4:72-73 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye "Yuzhdomnaremont",  
Dnepropetrovsk.

ZALKIND, A.S.

TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; ~~ZALKIND, A.S.~~

[Assembling the charging apparatus of a modern blast furnace].  
Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1954. 68 p. (MIRA 8:3D)

ZALKIND, A.S.

Defects in the design of assembly equipment for standard blast  
furnaces. Stal' 22 no.6:496-497 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Treat "Yuzhdomnaremont".  
(Blast furnaces—Design and construction)

ZALKIND, A.S.

Use of refractory blocks in the repair of open-hearth furnaces.  
(MIRA 15:9)  
Metallurg 7 no.10:31-33 0 '62.

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii mekhanizatsii tresta "Yuzhdomnaremont".  
(Open-hearth furnaces—Maintenance and repair)  
(Refractory materials)

*ZALKIND, Aleksandr Samoylovich*

TISHCHENKO, Yefim Ivanovich; ZALKIND, Aleksandr Samoylovich; SHEGAL, A.V.,  
red.; TSYMBALIST, N.M., red.izd-va; ZEF, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Dismantling of blast furnaces during reconstruction] *Uadvizhka*  
domennykh pechei pri rekonstruktsii. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-  
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tavetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe  
otd-nie, 1957. 95 p. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Blast furnaces)

ZALKIND, D. I.

Cand Chem Sci

Dissertation: "Influence of Metal Chlorides on the Solution  
Rate of Steel in Hydrochloric Acid."

31 Oct 49

Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71



ZALKIND, E.M.

Sep 1947

USSR/Engineering  
Condensation  
Steam Condensers

"New Designs of Condensate Taps," E. M. Zalkind,  
24 pp

"Za Ekonomiyu Topliva" Vol IV, No 9

The old type of tap did not work efficiently at pressures under 1.5 to 2.0 atmospheres. This new tap is somewhat a copy of American-English designed taps used in apparatus which is heated by low-pressure steam. Author gives cross sections and dimensions of the new tap. It was developed by Popov and includes a labyrinth-type condensate vessel. Part 23740

Sep 1947

USSR/Engineering (Contd.)  
Condensation  
Steam Condensers

of the article describes a thermostatic condensate vessel produced by the GlavVoenMorsan TekhnMontazh by engineers E. M. Zalkind and L. I. Smirnov.

23740

Zalkind, E.M.

USSR/Engineering - Steel pipes

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 5/32

Authors : Leleev, N. S.; Troyanskiy, E. A.; Zalkind, E. M.; Kats, Sh. N.; Zakharov, A. A.; and Kachanov, L. M.

Title : Comments and critical review of the article, "A Problem Concerning the Strength of Steel Pipes for High-Pressure Boilers"

Periodical : Vest. mash. 11, 24-27, Nov 1954

Abstract : A discussion and rebuttal of the article, "A Problem Concerning the Strength of Steel Pipes for High-Pressure Boilers", written by N. S. Leleev, and E. A. Troyanskiy, is presented. Graphs; table; diagram.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

ZALKIND, E.S.

[Diseases of the hair] Bolezni volos. Leningrad, Medgiz,  
1959. 178 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(HAIR--DISEASES)

----- ZALKIND, E. S. -----

The prevention of contagious syphilis Leningrad Medgiz, 1943. 123 p.

ZALKIND, E. S., RODYAKINA, V. Ya.

Blood - <sup>U</sup>Corpuscles and Platelets

Third blood fraction in skin diseases. Vest. ven. i derm. no. 2, March-April 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZALKIND, E.S.

[Hygiene of the skin and medical cosmetics] Gigena kozhi i vrachebnaia  
kosmetika. [Leningrad] Medgiz, 1956. 146 p. (MLA 10:2)  
(SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

11d

ZALKIND F. L.

pp

The poisonous properties of *Lathyrus sativus* L. and other legumes. F. L. Zalkind. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.) Ser. A, No. 18, 51 (1960).--A review with bibliography. J. S. J.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZALKIND, F. L. -

China Lathyrus Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1953. 142 p. (55-18172)

SB205.P423



ZALKIND, F.L., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Hairy vetch as a valuable feed crop. Zemledelie 4 no.11:  
79-83 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Vetch)

GORBUNOV, V.N.; NAGELIN, A.G.; YASHINA, V.S.; ZALKIND, G.T.

Effect of the molecular structure on the heat distortion of hardened divinyl and divinyl-styrene polymers (oligomers). Plast.massy  
no.7:6-9 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ZALKIND, G.I.; SHABADASH, A.N.; GORUNOV, V.N.; NAGIBINA, A.G.

Quantitative analysis of low-molecular divinyl polymers and divinyl  
rubbers by means of infrared absorption spectra. Plast. massy  
no.4:61-62 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

5/0191/64/000/008/0007/0010

ACCESSION NR: AP4043317

AUTHOR: Gorbunov, V. N., Ry\*dvanova, S. S., Zalkind, G. I.

TITLE: Epoxidation of divinyl oligomers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy\*, no. 8, 1964, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: oligomer, epoxide resin, epoxidation, divinyl oligomer, peracetic acid, infrared spectrum, double bond oxidation

ABSTRACT: The epoxidation of divinyl oligomers with peracetic acid under various conditions was investigated and the effect of the degree of epoxidation and the composition of the resulting epoxide oligomers on their properties was determined by quantitative spectral analysis of the double bonds in the initial oligomer and in the epoxide products. The double bonds were determined by infrared spectroscopy using absorption bands at 911 and 1640  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for 1, 2-, 967  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for trans-1, 4 and 720 or 1660  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for cis-1, 4 double bonds. The reaction was carried out by four different methods: epoxidation with 40% aqueous peracetic acid, with anhydrous peracetic acid (in ethylacetate solution) and epoxidation at the moment of peracetic acid formation with phosphoric acid or with an ion-exchange resin as a catalyst. The results were evaluated by the infrared spectra of the vinyl epoxyoligomers obtained by the different methods. Comparison of the tabulated

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043317

experimental data shows that at the moment when the maximal amount of epoxide oxygen is obtained, only 55-63% of the total number of double bonds have been consumed in the reaction. The reactivity of the 1, 2 double bonds is much smaller than that of the trans-1, 4 bonds. Regardless of the epoxidation method, the same number of 1, 2 double bonds enter into the reaction (about 45%); thereafter, their number remains almost unchanged. The small amount (70%) of trans-1, 4 bonds entering into the reaction during epoxidation at the moment of peracetic acid formation is probably due to the insufficient peracetic acid concentration. The indication that cis-1, 4 double bonds are epoxidized only partially needs further verification on other oligomers. On the basis of the experimental data, it can be assumed that during the epoxidation of divinyl oligomers the most active oligomers, with the predominance of trans-1, 4 double bonds, are those obtained by the method of radical polymerization. The isotherms for epoxide oligomers hardened by maleic anhydride at 70-150C show that the heat distortion changes only slightly up to 300C (from 50-100 mμ). The physico-mechanical and electrical properties of the epoxide oligomers are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 figures and 3 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 005

Card 2/2

ZALKIND, G.R.; YAVORSKIY, S.I.

Kinetics of iodine hydrolysis in chloride and bromide solutions.  
Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:56-64 '62.  
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmeneskoy SSR.  
(Iodine) (Hydrolysis) (Chlorides) (Bromides)

ZALKIND, G.R.; YAVORSKIY, S.I.

Kinetics of iodine hydrolysis in the presence of sulfate, nitrate  
and bicarbonate ions. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. i  
geol. nauk. no. 3: 58-62 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii i Institut khimii  
AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

(Iodine) (Hydrolysis)

ZALKIND, G.R.; YAVORSKIY, S.I.

Effect of organic impurities on the oxidation regularities  
of iodine ion with chlorine and hypochlorite in natural waters.  
Izv. AN Turk.SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk no.2:39..  
43 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenstoy SSR.



ZALKIND, I.E.; NECHAYEV, Yu.A.; SADOVSKIY, A.N., red.

[Limestone, dolomite and gypsum in Perm Province] Izvestniak,  
dolomit i gips v Permskoi oblasti. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe  
izd-vo, 1959. 124 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ZALKIND, I. E., (Perm'); OBORIN, A. A. (Perm'); SHESTOV, I. N. (Perm')

Healing springs in the cis-Ural region. Priroda 52 no.1:  
117-118 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Cherdyn' District—Mineral waters)

GORBUNOV, V.N.; RYDVANOVA, S.S.; ZALKIND, G.I.

Eposidation of divinyl oligomers. Plast. massy no.8:7-10 '64.  
(MIRA 17:12)

PRUTSKOVA, M.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; UKHANOVA, O.I.; SAKHAROVA, L.I.;  
BOLSUNOVSKAYA, O.V.; IVANOVA, N.Ye.; LOVCHIKOV, I.S.; ZALKIND,  
G.N.; IL'IN, M.I.; KOZ'MINA, K.A.; SHIKUT', V.A.; PETROVA,  
Z.V.; GENERALOV, G.F.; BUDYUK, V.P.; GOMENYUK, L.I., red.

[New highly productive varieties of grain crops] Novye vysoko-  
produktivnye sorta zernovykh kul'tur. Moskva, Kolos, 1965.  
319 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ZALKIND, I.E.; OBORIN, A.A.

Natural sulfur in the Lower Permian sediments of the middle cis-Ural region. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.3:157-158 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kamskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta (VNIGRI).

ZALKIND I. S.

ZALKIND, I. S.

"Condensation of tetraphenylbutindiol with p-cresol" by I. S. Zalkind,  
V. K. Teterin and S. G. Kusnetzoff (p. 620)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 4-5

ZALKIND, I. S.

"The Isomerisation of an Alcohol with Two Double Bonds." Zalkind, I., S. and Kulikov, A. S.  
(p. 643)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 7-8.

ZALKIND, I. S.

"Condensation of Tetraphenylbutindiol with Phenol." Zalkind, I. S., Teterin, V. K. and Kusnetzoff, S. G. (p. 488)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 6.



MOROZOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZALKIND, I.S., inzh. LIFSHITS, N.M.

For progressive technology in lumber sawing. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 32  
no.12:26-30 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik lesnogo otdela Upravleniya material'no-tekhnicheskogo  
snabzheniya Glavmosstroya (for Lifshits).  
(Moscow--Sawmills)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26									
1ST AND 2ND LETTER													3RD AND 4TH LETTERS													5TH AND 6TH LETTERS																			
POLUBOYARINOV, D. N., and Zalkind, I. Ya. Methods for determining gas permeability. <i>Ognesopry</i> , 7 [9] 011 14 (1969). Methods used in the determination of gas permeability of refractories are reviewed. A preliminary test with a simplified method based on the determination of the air pressure only is discussed.																																													

1ST AND 2ND CODES		PROCESS AND PROPERTY'S INDEX	
A		F	
<p>11-100. Method for Determination of Changes in Length at High Temperatures. I. Ia. Zalkind, A. V. Anan'in, and P. N. Manulov, <i>Factory Laboratory (U.S.S.R.)</i>, v. 13, June 1947, p. 707-709. (In Russian.)</p> <p>New apparatus and method is very simple in construction and permits automatic recording of length changes corresponding to temperature changes up to 1200° C. Operation is by a combination of pneumatic, mechanical, and electrical systems.</p>			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		FROM HOWARD	
RECORD NUMBER		RECORD ONE ONE ONE	

ZALKIND, I. YA.

PA 2 28169

USSR/Metallurgy - Refractories, Slag Erosion Sep 52

"On the Laboratory Methods for Determining Slag Erosion of Refractories," I. Ya. Zalkind, Cand Tech Sci; and Engrs M. S. Kamenichnyy, M. P. Nazarov, T. V. Bursian

"Ogneupory" No 9, pp 414-420

Briefly reviews existing methods for detg resistance of refractories to erosion by slag and describes method developed by ORGRES for detn of slag resistance using small specimens which may be prepared disregarding configuration of initial refractory products. Testing equipment consists of kryptol furnace with devices for temp measuring and regulation. 239169

GOLUBTSOV, V.A.; ZALKIND, I.Ya.

[Refractory materials and slag in power engineering] Ogneupory i  
shlaki v energetike. Pod red. V.A.Golubtseva. Moskva, Gos. energ.  
izd-vo, 1953. 167 p. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Refractory materials) (Slag)

KUZNETSOV, N.I., inzhener; ZALKIND, I.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Heat resistant concrete outer walls for modern high-power steam boilers.  
Bul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.13:10-11 Ag '53. (MIRA 6:10)

1. Kontora po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i seti.  
(Steam boilers)

YUSHKEVICH, Mikhail Osipovich; PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; AVGUSTINIK, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; SEMOCHKIN, A.P., inzhener, retsenzent; ANTONOVICH, N.K., redaktor; ZALKIND, I.Ye., redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Technology of ceramics] Tekhnologiya keramiki. Pod red. R.L.Pevznera. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1955. 383 p.  
(Ceramics) (MLRA 9:6)

BYCHKOVSKIY, A.L., inzhener; ZALKIND, I.Ya.; OKERBLOM, Yu.I.

~~Methods and outlook for the use of suspended seamless refractory~~  
walls. Teploenergetika 3 no.9:61-63 8 '56. (MLBA 9:11)  
(Boilers)



ZALKIND, I.Ya.

Natural drying of boiler linings. Energetik 4 no.4 Apr '56.  
(Furnaces) (MLRA 9:7)

ZALKIND, I.Ya.

Method of reconditioning boiler baffles. Energetik 4 no.4:37-38  
Ap '56. (MLHA 9:7)

(Boilers--Maintenance and repair)

AID P - 5012

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 14/17

Authors : Bychkovskiy, A. L., I. Ya. Zalkind, Yu. I. Okerblom,  
Engineers.

Title : Experience with and prospects for using suspended seam-  
less refractory walls [for boilers]. (Chronicle)

Periodical : Teploenergetika; 9, 61-63, S 1956

Abstract : The authors describe the new type of walls for high-  
pressure boilers, designed and manufactured by the  
Podol'sk Machine-Building Plant jointly with the Ceramic  
Laboratory of Orgres (Office for the Organization and  
Rationalization of Regional Electric Power Plants and  
Networks) for the PK-19 boiler. Diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ZALKIND, I. Ya.

SOV/ 112-58-1-175

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zalkind, I. Ya., Solomatina, T. V., Vasil'yeva, G. N., and  
Lebedeva, M. F.

TITLE: A Lighter Type of Concrete Lining for a PK-19 Series High-Pressure  
Boiler (Oblegchennaya betonnaya obmurovka seriynogo kotel'nogo agregata  
vysokogo davleniya PK-19)

PERIODICAL: Naladochn. i eksperim. raboty ORGRES, 1956, Nr 13, pp 3-9

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Combustion chamber liners
2. Concrete--Applications

Card 1/1

BURSIAI, T.V., inzhener; BYCHKOVSKIY, A.L., inzhener; VASIL'YEVA, G.H.,  
inzhener; ZALKIND, I.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEBEDEVA,  
M.F., inzhener; OKERBLOM, Yu.I., inzhener.

Refractory-protected water-tube wall for PK-19 boilers. Elek.sta.  
27 no.5:5-12 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Boilers)

*ZALKIND, I. Ya.*

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(MIRA 10:4)

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GILSON, P.G., tekhnicheskii redaktor

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collection of articles edited by P.P. Budnikov. Reviewed by I.IA.  
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(Ceramic materials)  
(Budnikov, P.P.)



ZALKIND, I. YA.

96-4-6/24

AUTHORS: Zalkind, I. Ya. (Cand. Tech. Sc.), Solomatina, T. V. (Engineer)  
and Nadzharov, M. A. (Cand. Tech. Sc.)

TITLE: Fluxing of coals with high-melting-point ash when using  
cyclone combustion. (O flyusovaniy ugley s tugoplavkoy  
zoley pri tsiklonnoy metode szhiganiya topliva).

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No. 4, pp. 34-41 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The cyclone method of fuel combustion has many advantages  
and could usefully be extended to a wider range of fuel.  
The only fuels suitable for burning in horizontal cyclone  
furnaces are those whose ash occurs in a truly liquid  
condition with a viscosity not greater than 200 - 300 p  
at a temperature of 1450 - 1500°C. If the ash has a  
higher melting-point, its removal in the liquid condition  
becomes difficult. The usable range of fuels might  
be extended by using flux to reduce the viscosity of the  
slags. A certain amount of work has been published on  
this subject, but until now it has not been applied  
because of practical difficulties in introducing the flux  
into the furnace. Conditions are most favourable to the  
effective use of flux in horizontal cyclone furnaces  
burning pulverised fuel. In these furnaces, the rotary  
Card 1/8 motion of the hot flame sets up centrifugal forces which

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force the solid particles of fuel and flux towards the chamber walls. Horizontal cyclone furnaces are of high efficiency and the primary ash removal attains 95%; it may therefore be supposed that the flux consumption will be about the theoretical value. A special feature of the use of flux in a cyclone-type furnace is the need for the interaction between fuel and flux to occur rapidly. The rate of interaction between ash and flux depends not only on the chemical composition of the flux but also on the form of the chemical compound and the crystallised structure of the components. The chemical composition of flux is usually expressed in terms of different oxides. Most fuel fluxes contain oxides of Si, Al, Fe, Ca, Mg. However, these oxides may form different combinations even when they are present in the same quantities. The ratio and composition of the vitreous and crystalline phases depend both on the origin of the mineral part of the fuel and on the furnace conditions. The phase-mineral composition of the slag or ash probably has little influence on the absolute viscosity of the final mixture. However, the mineralogical composition

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and on the viscosity, until equilibrium of temperature and composition are attained. Therefore, the selection of flux cannot be based only on the chemical composition of the ash and the flux. The influence of the composition on the viscosity was investigated on a number of different slags; also on synthetic mixtures of identical chemical composition but derived from different minerals. The viscosity of the slag was investigated in the true liquid condition and also during the period of melting. It was found that slag and the mixtures have different viscosities even though they may have the same chemical composition. Fig.1 shows viscosity curves for groups of mixtures which are close in chemical composition to two natural slags taken directly from furnaces, mainly slag of Moscow Basin coal and slag of Kuznetsk coal. To ensure slags of identical composition, small quantities of pure oxides were added to each. The components for the artificial mixtures of the same composition were chemically pure oxides; kaolin; high-clay firebrick consisting mainly of mullite and quartz; etc. The composition of these mixtures and viscosity data are given

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in Table 1. The mixtures are of different viscosities. The slag of Moscow coal was a crystalline conglomerate of the highest viscosity, and was hardly molten at 1500°C. The slag of Kuznetsk coal was of the lowest viscosity. The viscosity of the slag is least and most consistent when it is thoroughly molten and equilibrium has been established. Frequently there is a crystalline phase in the molten mass and the equilibrium condition is not achieved, thus increasing the differences of apparent viscosity. An investigation of the kinetics of fluxing was based on the nature of the change of viscosity of the product of interaction between flux and slag. An investigation was made of the relationship between temperature and the time of interaction of ash and flux in the form of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  or open hearth slag. For  $\text{CaCO}_3$  it was found that at temperatures up to 1400°C the interaction takes place very slowly. At higher temperatures the reaction is practically instantaneous and the material is of low viscosity. A similar effect was observed when using open-hearth slag. It is considered that in cyclone furnaces the combustion

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temperature should not only be high enough to ensure sufficiently low viscosity of the molten substance but also high enough to promote an almost instantaneous reaction between slag and flux. A procedure is recommended for selecting fluxes. The chemical composition of the flux should complement that of the fuel. The quantity of flux should be determined from a viscosity curve of the final product of interaction between fuel and flux. This product should be truly liquid in the temperature range 1450 - 1500°C, and its viscosity should not be greater than 200 - 300 p. It is very difficult to determine experimentally the temperature of fluxing; it depends very much on the rate of rise of the temperature, the size of the crucible and other factors. It is, therefore, more correct to speak of the fluxing temperature not as a point but as a temperature region, that is within  $\pm (10 - 15)^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Methods of determining this temperature should be the subject of further work. The fluxing action of different materials is then considered. The ashes that it is required to flux will probably have high contents

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of  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (together more than 70%). These high melting point aluminium-silicates may be fluxed with basic oxides,  $\text{CaO}$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{FeO}$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$ . The oxides of K and Na cannot be used because they sublime at high temperatures. Typical fluxes may be natural carbonates, such as limestone or dolomite, and also various basic metallurgical and fuel slags. Table 2 gives the chemical composition of blast furnace and open-hearth furnace slags, pyrites residues containing about 70% iron oxides, and others. The action of various fluxes was studied on a number of coals with high-melting-point ash, with the results given in Table 3. Figs. 3-6 show the influence of flux on the viscosity of ash of various coals at a temperature of  $1450^\circ\text{C}$ . For all the coals investigated, the viscosity of the pure ash exceeded 2 - 3000 p and in most cases the ash was hardly molten at  $1500^\circ\text{C}$ . The use of appropriate quantities of flux, ranging from 5 - 25%, reduced the viscosity to 100 - 200 p. All the fluxes used in the present work gave about the same practical effect, even though the limestone

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contained the maximum amount of fluxing oxides. By way of example, Fig.7 shows the influence of a flux of  $\text{CaO}$  on the viscosity characteristics of the ash of Moscow coal. The best result was obtained with the addition of 15%  $\text{CaO}$ . Table 4 gives recommended fluxes for all the coals investigated, and the corresponding fluxing temperatures. The following broad recommendations are made: coals, the ash of which contain 15 - 25% of basic oxides, require 5 - 15% of flux; coals containing 5 - 15% of basic oxides require 15 - 25% flux. These percentages appear to relate to the weight of ash - not of fuel of course. These quantities of flux were determined under laboratory conditions and because of imperfect mixing more may be required in practice. A full-scale trial of the use of flux will be carried out in a heat and electric power station of Kuzbassenergo; one of its boilers has two horizontal cyclone chambers for burning pulverised fuel with liquid slag removal. As a result of recent reconstruction the steaming rate of this set will be raised from 70 - 170/200 tons/hour. Table 3 shows the results of an investigation made by ORGRES on samples of

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ash of 13 kinds of Kuznets basin coal, which are now being burned in heat and electric power stations; only three of them could be considered suitable for burning in the pure form in a cyclone furnace. Therefore, the possibility of fluxing coal is very important. Practical recommendations about arrangements for introducing the flux into the fuel are briefly made. It is concluded that the investigation has demonstrated the possibility of extending the range of coal suitable for burning in cyclone furnaces. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 7 references (4 Russian, 1 English, 2 German).

ASSOCIATIONS: ORGRES and MO TskTI (ORGRES 1 Mo TskTI)

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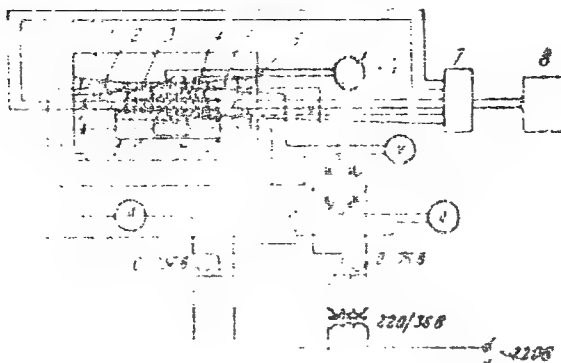
(Silicates)



8/28-65

AC SECTION NR: AP4046808

ENCLOSURE 01





This book is devoted to the two basic factors which limit the life of refractory linings of heat exchangers and other thermal equipment. These factors are the thermal and chemical degradation of the refractory linings. The book discusses the methods of inspection and testing of refractory linings and the methods of repair. The book also discusses the methods of selection of refractory linings for testing them. It shows the results of tests of various types of heat equipment linings and the methods of repair. The book is intended for a broad range of engineers, technicians, and plant thermal engineering laboratory employees of Soviet Union organizations concerned with the

... and various thermal engineer  
... thermal engineering  
... refractory materials  
... materials

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h. I. Physical-chemical processes in refractories and slagging that occur at high temperatures -- 7

II. General properties and methods of investigating refractory materials

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13. Refractory products -- 216

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OTHER: 022

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Card : 1/1

Authors : Zalkind, L. I.

Title : Grinding of components up to the 11 th and 12 th stage fineness with grinding wheels having abrasive grains of 45-60 size.

Periodical : Stan. i Instr., Ed. 6, 14 - 17, June 1954

Abstract : General information is given on truing of grinding wheels, selection of work speeds and feeds, the strength and coarseness of corundum, and the adjustment of grinding wheel clearances. Illustrations; drawings; graphs.

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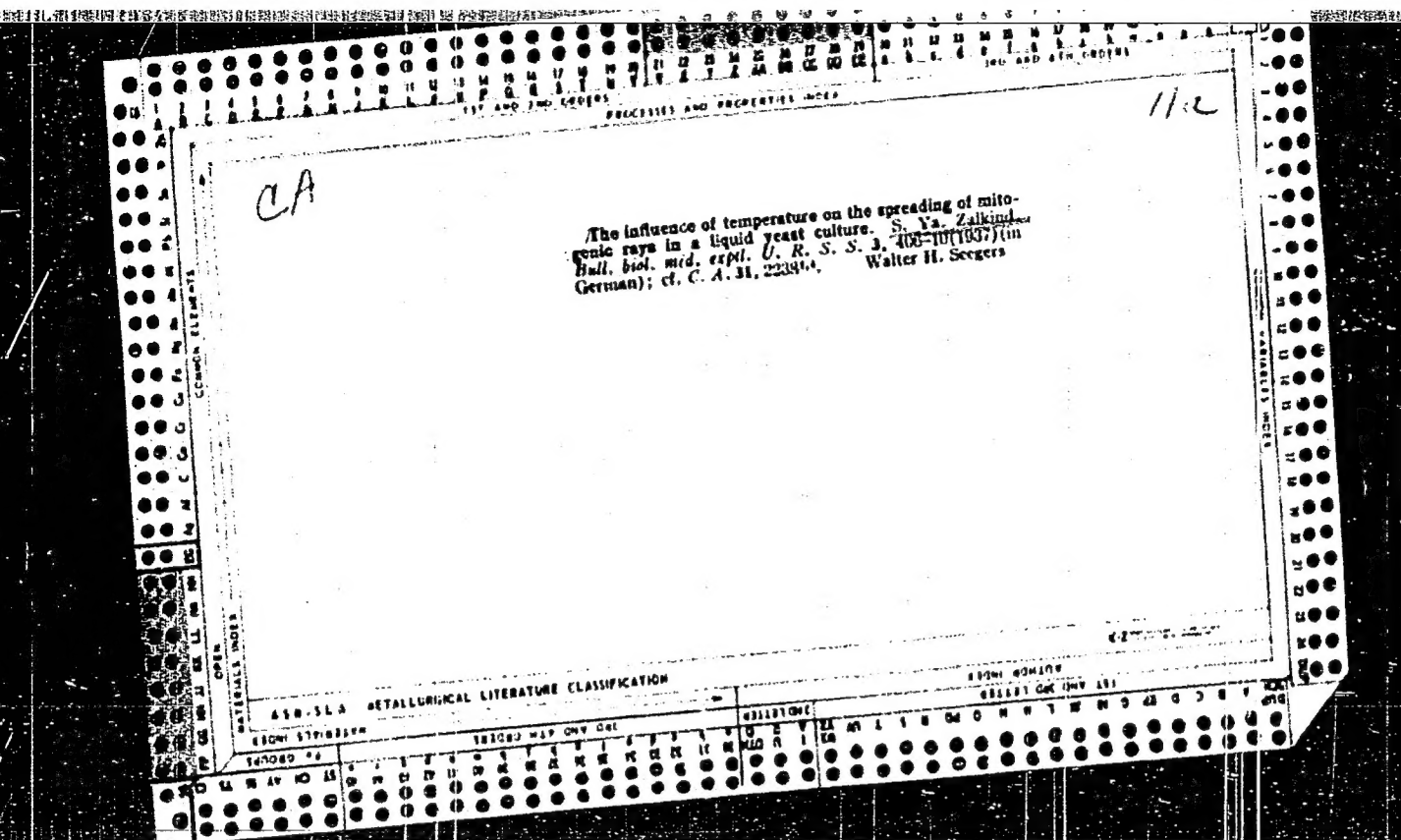
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